



life ready to serve his country—but would not do a base thing to save it." With these imperfect remarks, he would beg to move the resolution he held in his hand—(cheers).

The Rev. J. F. THOMAS (introduced to the meeting as a friend of the late venerable Thomas Clarkson), in seconding the resolution, related some interesting circumstances, showing the noble Christian feeling and deep interest in behalf of the colored race which that excellent man had manifested to the last hours of his life. Mr. Thomas supported the views of the previous speaker with much earnestness and efficacy.

The first resolution having been moved and seconded, Rev. J. H. RYLAND, of Bradford, Yorkshire, suggested one change. He thought that no one who believed that the Wisdom which is from above, was first pure, then peaceful, gentle, and full of mercy, could possibly demur to the mode in which the subject had been introduced by Dr. Hutton, to the spirit and tenor of the Resolution; and that all must rejoice that Dr. Hutton had not declined the office of Chairman of the Meeting. An illustration had been made to the intention of Mr. Wicksted, one of his nearest brother ministers, to propose a resolution at the Annual Meeting of the West Riding Unitarian Tract Society, on Wednesday next. Many of the Meeting had perhaps read Mr. Wicksted's letter in the last *Inquirer*. For himself he had scarcely ever read a letter on a disputed subject in which he more entirely agreed; and before he left Yorkshire he had told Mr. Wicksted, that he, for one, should give in his adhesion to the Resolution he intended to propose. It was the tenor of that Resolution, as it appeared in the advertisement of the West Riding Meeting, in the same *Inquirer*, which suggested the change he recommended. It included a reference to other denominations in America as well as our own; and he thought that if the Resolution, now before the meeting, could be made to have the same reference, it would be greatly improved. In the Resolution, instead of "It would record the following," the following alteration was adopted—viz., "it would record such as they know, viz. the following," &c., &c. On the resolution being subsequently read it was perceived that the change desired could not be introduced without altering the whole substance of the Resolution; and the suggestion was, therefore, made the subject of a resolution by itself.

The Rev. THOMAS COOPER mentioned a circumstance connected with his early experience as a missionary in the West Indies, tending to show that we ought not to be disengaged at any amount of opposition in our endeavors to do good.

The Rev. EDWARD TALBOT, after observing that we had to sympathize with all classes, remarked, that when people are too fearful of doing wrong, they may very probably fail of doing right. The present was a grave question, and must be considered with the seriousness it deserves. The close and intimate connection which existed between England and the United States, caused us to feel a deep interest in all that affected the well-being of that great republic. All who wished well to human happiness and human freedom must be anxious for the power, influence, and stability of a country, where the people were their own rulers—(hear). But American Slavery was a great discouragement to all who pointed to America as an example of freedom—(hear). It was, however, an unhappy inheritance which we had left them; and having ourselves so very lately become penitent, we had no right too severely to condemn others; and yet, that as we had become penitent, we might exhort our transatlantic brethren also to repent. Slavery was in their midst, and its abolition, therefore, was a moral vital question to them than it was to us, when it existed in our Colonies. He wished to express his sympathy not only with the oppressed slave—deprived of all those rights which God had given him,—but also with those noble men who had been willing to incur obloquy, in order to promote his deliverance—(cheers). He could feel, also, for the difficult and trying position in which those were placed who were as yet silent and hesitating, and even with those educated under the evil system of Slavery, and whose moral perceptions, as it seemed to him, were still obscured by the influences of that system—(hear). He could not refuse to hold intercourse as men and Christians. The heresy of Slavery was not likely to spread in England, and the mingling with Englishmen would be more likely to cause those who were in error, to see the error of their ways than in social prescription. Even such might be made to see that Slavery brought great evils on their country, and that forthwith a remedy should be sought, because it so injuriously affected their character with all the civilized nations of the earth; no nation that advocated it, or even endured it as a permanent institution, could be respected; and that Slavery, also, to America, is a loss of power, if England is a source of weakness to England, in consequence of the just dissatisfaction which the Irish feel, arising from religious inequality, can the total withdrawal of their just rights from 3,000,000 men be less a source of danger and of weakness to the United States. The want of energy displayed by the Slaveholding States, their slow progress both in improvement and population,—the more slowly cultivation of the land, the expense of which is greater than free labor, are additional reasons why all Americans who wish well to their country should also wish well to the cause of speedy Abolition—(hear). The happiness and morality of vast numbers greatly suffer from the existence of this evil; a never ceasing and increasing anxiety are the consequences of Slavery, and the moral evils thus resulting will hardly bear alluding to in this assembly. The rending of the dearest ties is the evil which one party has to endure, and sufferings worse than death. Nothing, says Jefferson, is more clearly written in the book of destiny than the emancipation of the blacks; but he also says—there is the difficulty—the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit, and opinion have established between them. This difficulty in considering the question of Slavery must be fairly looked in the face. Though Jefferson was a great statesman, facts are beginning to show that he is not likely to prove a true prophet. But this power of habit and manners is not common to America. In Europe we have the repulsion of class and caste; but in Christianity we have an attractive influence able to overcome it. The influence which freed the serf, and is causing to vanish the feeling of feudal superiority in this country, has in its power sufficient to effect still greater change in America. The influence of Christianity first seen in the laws and constitutions of the country. Let both black and white realize the love of that religion which teaches us to do to others as we would that they should do to us; and then will it be seen that a duty which God enjoins will not be followed by those dangers which man fears. All honor to those men who have courage not to obey man's law, when it bids them to transgress a higher one—those men whose moral eyesight is clear in this matter, and who are willing to endure evil for the sake of human rights and their country's good—may their example not be lost, and may the All-Gracious Ruler of the Universe, the Common Father, grant—To the oppressed freedom, to the oppressed repentence."

W. H. ASHURST, Esq., as a laymen, wished to express the cordial sympathy and support which he felt sure the Unitarian laity generally gave to their brethren in the ministry on this vitally-important question—(cheers). J. G. ROBBERS of Manchester College, was rejoiced that Theodore Parker's name was among those mentioned in the resolution moved by Mr. Armstrong from the very noble way in which he had stood forward against the Fugitive Slave Law—(hear); and though differing much from his theological sentiments, he had taken an early opportunity of declaring from the pulpit his deep admiration of the manner in which Mr. Parker had publicly and solemnly protested against the above abominable law. The Rev. gentleman added emphatically, "There is no man in America whom, for his conduct on that occasion, I would rather welcome to my pulpit, my home, and my heart"—(great cheering).

The resolution having been passed and carried unanimously, the Chairman called on

Rev. FRANCIS BISHOP, who, in rising to move the second resolution, said that but for that Meeting, he should have gone back to the country with an aching heart and a dejected spirit. He was what was called an orthodox Unitarian, one of the old school—he attached great importance to their distinctive principles, but he could not help saying, that if they came merely together to talk about those principles, if they shrank from applying them to passing events, their Meetings would be cold, formal and lifeless, and the hungerers and thirsters after truth and righteousness would pass them by, and to their empty and barren talk give no heed. The soul could not thrive upon abstract theories—the spiritual life could not be sustained by mere dogmas. The Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man—oh! they were glorious principles—glorious if allowed to bud into action and ripen into fruit, but apart from this they were words, words, and nothing more—(cheers). They were met that morning to apply their principles in regard to that gigantic wrong of human Slavery. And what was Slavery—in what

proceedings, would he afraid that any difficulty would arise in future in calling together a meeting of Anti-Slavery Unitarians in London.

The Rev. HENRY SOLLY said that, like his friend Mr. Bishop, he had long been at boiling point, and the steam was up, but that at late hour he should shut down the valves, and not detain them. He most cordially and gratefully seconded the vote of thanks to their reverend friend, for he felt that it had done important service in calling forward what he had done that day. He loved Unitarian doctrine. He would gladly find those who held it. But to divorce it, and associations formed to promote it, from any practical application of it to the great wants and crying evils of the age was a course that inevitably tended to alienate affection and respect, both from doctrinal truth and those who professed it. He sincerely thanked their chairman, and would call on all present to show their hearty approval of the motion in the usual way. All hands were immediately held up; and the vote of thanks was returned for it by the Chairman with much applause.

C. COOPER, who had spoken before the meeting separated to mention that he should be glad to receive any contributions on behalf of two of their colored friends Messrs. Anderson and Duvall, who had been compelled to leave respectable situations in New England through the Fugitive Slave Law. One of them had got a temporary situation, but the other was still seeking in vain. They were very highly recommended.

The meeting then separated.—*London Inquirer*.

### National Anti-Slavery Standard.

\* \* \* All communications for the paper, and letters relating to its literary concerns should be addressed to SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, New-York.

\* \* \* Donations to the Treasury of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY may be forwarded to FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer, at Boston; or to SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, New-York.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1851.

#### THE NEW LEGEND.

[FROM THE GERMAN OF LUDWIG.]

Would that I could once more wander  
In the golden legend-land;  
But a sterner minstrel-spirit  
O'er the strings now guides my hand.

Now my Fay is called Freedom,  
And my Knight is called the Right;  
Up, then, Knight, and lead all boldy  
'Gainst the dragon's brood the fight!

W. W. G.

#### JUDGE PELEG SPRAGUE.

One of the main objects which the assertors of free governments have ever professed to have in view has been the pure and impartial administration of justice. In England, especially, the efforts to surround the tribunals of the law with such circumstances as should make the Judge inaccessible to temptation and above the breath of suspicion, have been unceasing. Indeed, the whole course of English Constitutional history is marked by these attempts, and its different periods may be distinguished by them as the monuments of its progress. This just and salutary jealousy was inherited by their sons, our ancestors, and the danger to liberty through the undue influence of the Crown over the Judges was one main motive spring of the Revolution. The influence, direct and indirect, of power over law has always been watched with close scrutiny by all who were jealous for the preservation of inherited or acquired securities of liberty, or earnest to achieve them. The best of laws are nugatory when their administration is left at the mercy of time-serving or power-swayed judges. It was to guard against this abuse of the law by the administrators of the law that the Anglo-Saxon race have made the Trial by Jury a part and parcel of their institutions wherever they have transplanted themselves. It is an appeal, in the last resort from the glosses of legal ingenuity, the chicanery of the Bar or the Bench, to the common sense of the common people, having the same interest in the preservation of the purity of the administration of justice as its

own Members of the Legislature, whose efforts in the Anti-Slavery cause ought not, he thought, to be passed by, without special notice in a Meeting like the present. Mr. Ryland having expressed his preference for his own Resolution, and Mr. Armstrong having intimated his intention of objecting to Dr. Carpenter's, Dr. C. withdrew the latter, and seconded Mr. Ryland's proposition which was then unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN said he had great pleasure in introducing the meeting their friend and talented Mr. W. A. Jones, when the Fugitive Slave Act had driven him from his native country and home.

Mr. W. A. Jones was received with loud cheers. He said that he had come to the meeting as a spectator, without the remotest idea of taking any part in it. He had listened, as every one present must have listened, with great interest to the proceedings. He rejoiced that such a meeting had been held, for the present was a trying crisis in the United States, to those who were identified with the cause of Abolitionism, when everything said in this country by the friends of the slaves would be eagerly caught up and taken to heart by his friends on the other side of the Atlantic. Now there was the regret of the Unitarian—there was the pain of those who were at the present time. They had heard the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Bill described, but whatever could be said at such a meeting would give the majority present but a very faint idea of what was passing in America under that Bill—(hear). He and his colored brethren there could appreciate what had been said in this connection. They could feel for their brethren across the Atlantic, no one others in that room could feel. They had themselves felt the lash—they had worn the chains; and they knew too what was being done in America, to put down and oppress the free colored people of the North, to say nothing of the terrible scenes which had been enacted in the South. The Fugitive Slave Act was intended, he believed, to snuff out the fire of freedom, burning on the hearts of the people in the Free States. It might be asked what could the people of this country do? They might express their opinions and their sympathies, and in that way cheer and strengthen the friends of the slave. They might also aid the Abolition movement, as many of them had done, by their contributions to the Annual Bazaar of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The American people were very sensitive, especially the religious people, as to what was said and thought of them in that country, and every genuine expression of abhorrence of Slavery and sympathy with the Abolitionists uttered here will find a echo in the Atlantic—(hear). The people of the United States were in favor of the Fugitive Slave Act, or at least inclined to support it, for the present meeting sent from that town to aid the cause of Abolitionism in America, as evidences of the Anti-Slavery cause, also—(hear).

The Rev. R. CARPENTER then rose and said, that by the last speaker, as to the earnest zeal of the souls at Bridgewater on this question, and he might be allowed to state, that his own views, as to the best mode of action, were the same that they had been for several years. He had signed a letter of brotherly remonstrance which had proceeded from our body; but he, and many of his friends, had declined signing a second letter, because it appeared of an exclusive character; and after hearing the most eloquent appeals of F. Douglass, he had publicly maintained that they should receive the slaveholder as a brother man, whom they desired to make free from the worst bondage. He had by the desire of a brother meeting at Bridgewater, drawn up a few lines to be sent to the Fugitive Slave Act, which had considerable dealings with the Slave States. Its statements were made in a fraternal spirit, and he had learned in America that it had excited considerable attention to the subject, and had been productive of good. If the Western Union Committee had proposed such a resolution as the present, he believed it would have passed unanimously; for they had not the less abhorrence to Slavery, because they opposed an exclusive dealing with it. He had wished, on that occasion, to have moved as an amendment a vote of sympathy with the friends of the slave, but he had been advised that by doing so, he might interrupt the harmony of the Union meeting, and he had refrained. He was rejoiced that the friends of the present meeting had not done so, as he thought it could not please the slaveholders for the support of their friends, and had not brought forward any vote of condemnation. Had they done so, he should have felt it his duty as an Englishman to plead for a fair treatment of those who had not the less abhorrence to Slavery, because they opposed an exclusive dealing with it. He had wished, on that occasion, to have moved as an amendment a vote of sympathy with the friends of the slave, but he had been advised that by doing so, he might interrupt the harmony of the Union meeting, and he had refrained. He was rejoiced that the friends of the present meeting had not done so, as he thought it could not please the slaveholders for the support of their friends, and had not brought forward any vote of condemnation. There was too much light now for that. Why, they would exclude a member from Church fellowship, who should merely wear a hat and coat, but should he steal the man also as well as the hat and coat, they deemed that no disgrace or wrong—(laughter and cheers). He thanked the meeting for the resolutions they had passed, and the manner in which they had passed them—he thanked those who had convened the meeting, and those who had taken the lead in that meeting in this cause, and he hoped that the friends in England, in behalf of the Abolitionists, who would deeply value the expression of their sympathy—(cheers). Let them think for a moment of the Fugitive Slave Law and all its atrocities. Mr. Brown here drew a touching picture of a poor woman, guided by the north star, flying from the South for freedom. She reaches the Free States, on a cold winter's night; she tremblingly knocks at your door; by the light of the moon you perceive her eyes filled with tears as she looks with a mother's apprehension at the baby in her arms. She asks for bread for her child, and for temporary shelter. She is told that she has a slave, and that you will believe her you will be impreserved and dead, and if you will run this risk, you must turn her from your door, and tell her that the laws of your country will not permit you to shelter the houseless or to feed the hungry—(hear hear). He rejoiced to see so many women present. He wanted them to realize to their minds the condition of a million of colored women in America, denied marriage, and liable to be put on the auction-block. Noble and faithful women had given most efficient aid to the abolition movement in America, and he could not forget that they had been liberally seconded by the women of this country. He thought that the friends of the Abolitionists for their kind and pale-faced man is nothing more; and therefore they are equal. The bondage of the slave makes him no longer in the sight of God than his master. It is the attempt to degrade a human being into something else—call it what you may, brute or chattel—it is the attempt to make him less than a man, which constitutes the abomination and guilt of Slavery. It is not the confinement of the slaves, nor the blows, cruel as these are; but the denial of their natural birth-right prerogatives and responsibilities of a human being, which breeds the institution of Slavery with its peculiar and inefaceable odiousness. The African is a man, as much as the American or European, of whatever race—a whole man, whom you may rob of his freedom, his peace, his honor, his virtue, his hope! but whom you cannot despoil of his right, in his utmost degradation, to your respect, your sympathy, and your aid as a man." He knew that some of Dr. Gannett's sentiments might at first seem at variance with this; but he believed that they arose from an indifference to Slavery, but from a dread of the consequences of a civil war. Dr. Gannett's views as to the best course to be pursued in this case, he could not doubt his conscientiousness; and in the most candid spirit, Dr. Gannett had in every way facilitated his intercourse with leading Abolitionists—(hear). It was always a great pleasure to him (Mr. Carpenter) when he could accord with his friend Mr. Armstrong; and he fully agreed with what he said, that moderate men are with favor of neither party. Those therefore who speak with moderation may do so to this momentous question, did not hesitate to lend the weight of his name and influence to promote the cause of the American Slave. No efforts to controvert the views of the District Attorney and his Assistant and to do their work. Though veiled, generally, under the suavity and courtesy which marks his manners, this was the impression he conveyed to every unbiased mind. And at times even his habitual self-command was hardly enough to conceal the determined purpose of his soul as the trial proceeded, and the angry disappointment occasioned by their abortive issue.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Estlin said that he believed the importance of their Meeting were especially owing to Dr. Hutton; who, not sharing in the apathy of some of his friends upon this momentous question, did not hesitate to lend the weight of his name and influence to promote the cause of the American Slave. No efforts to controvert the views of the District Attorney and his Assistant and to do their work. Though veiled, generally, under the suavity and courtesy which marks his manners, this was the impression he conveyed to every unbiased mind. And at times even his habitual self-command was hardly enough to conceal the determined purpose of his soul as the trial proceeded, and the angry disappointment occasioned by their abortive issue.

For some reasons, which we will not attempt to account for, the prosecuting officers seemed to have formed the opinion that Boston and certain neighboring towns would be more likely to furnish materials of a pliant Jury than the remoter districts. It became, consequently, their wish that the order

of the jury list should be so arranged that the jurors from those places should be first called. Now, the law of the United States says that the jury in the U. S. Courts shall be made up, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the custom of the State in which it is held. And the laws of Massachusetts ordain that all the jurors from whatever town they may come, shall be arranged in alphabetical order upon the list. It would appear, then, that the course to be pursued was plainly laid down, and that all the names returned should be placed alphabetically, without regard to the towns from which they came.

This would, obviously, be the fairest possible course and give both parties an equal chance, with the least possible danger of the panel being affected by the influence of local biases. But Judge Sprague appointed that the towns should be arranged alphabetically, by which course Boston was to come first, nearly so, and the jurors from each town placed alphabetically under it. An arrangement in this spirit was adopted, and the measure of redress.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of the Southern States that, at its next session, a law be enacted making it the duty of the Governor of the State, by proclamation, to call a general convention of the State, and to send to the State Legislature a bill based upon the representation by Congress of the "Wilmer Provise," or any law for abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, or prohibiting the Slave trade between the States, to take effect in the year following the adoption of the bill.

Resolved, That in view of the frequent and increasing evidence of the determination of the people of the Southern States to disregard the guarantees of the constitution, to violate the subject of the "Wilmer Provise," or any law for abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, or prohibiting the Slave trade between the States, to take effect in the year following the adoption of the bill.

Resolved, That in accordance with the 9th resolution of the series above recited, a convention of the Southern States has been called, and that we rely confidently on the said convention justly to estimate the wrongs we have suffered and to indicate the mode and measure of redress.

Resolved, That this convention declares that it regards the admission of California as a State into the Union, as the enactment of the "Wilmer Provise" in another form, as is set forth in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1851.

His Excellency, Jno. A. Quitman, Governor, &c. Sir.—We, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Mississippi, feel it incumbent upon us to address you, and through you our common constituents, that we have a well defined opinion that California will be admitted as a State of this Union during the present session of Congress. The President earnestly recommends it, and we cannot be mistaken in supposing that a majority of both Houses of Congress will be found to vote for it. Our individual positions have undergone no change. We again urge the proposal to admit California as a State, under the circumstances of her application, as an attempt to circumvent the Wilmer Provise in another form. But as we are, from our constituents, and having no convenient means of consulting them, to their views on the new plan of this perplexing question, we desire, through you, to submit the single fact to the public, that the California will most likely be admitted into the Union with her constitutional prohibition of Slavery—and we beg leave to add, that we shall be greatly pleased to have such an expression of opinion by the Legislature, the Governor, and, if practicable, by the people, as shall clearly indicate the course which Mississippi will deem it proper to pursue in this emergency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

[Signed.] JEFF. DAVIS, W. S. FEATHERSTON, HENRY S. FOOTE, WM. McWILLIE, J. THOMPSON, A. G. BROWN.

Resolved, That this convention disapproves of the late Congressional legislation, by some called the compromise, and declare their strong and unequivocal condemnation of the three following acts, namely: the admission of California as a State; the division of the State of Texas; and the law usurping to Congress the power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia under the fraudulent pretense of regulating the Slave trade therein. These are regarded by us as evidence of the determination of the North to trample upon the political rights of the Southern States, to destroy the Union, to annihilate the Union, and place the government for a time to come under the control of a fanatic and sectional majority.

Resolved, That we can find no adequate excuse to justify the conduct of Congress for forcing these measures upon us, and we are wailing in language to express our condemnation of the Southern Senators and Representatives, who voted for the admission of California, the division of Texas, and the Anti-Slavery act in the District of Columbia; while we as emphatically approve the course of those Representatives who opposed their adoption; and we now confidently appeal to the people of the State of Mississippi, for their verdict and judgment in the premises.

Resolved, That the advocates of State Rights are the true friends of the South and of the Union; and that no right can be more clear or more essential to the protection of the minority, than the right of a State peaceably to withdraw from the Union, without denial or obstruction from any quarter whatever; but while we assert the right we consider it the last remedy, the final alternative, and also declare that the exercise of it by the State of Mississippi, under existing circumstances, would be inexpedient, and is a proposition which does not meet the approbation of this convention.

Resolved, That it is a source of heartfelt congratulation that the true friends of the constitution and of the Rights and Honor

# NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

faithful observance was necessary to the perpetuity of that Constitution, and the preservation of the Union which it has blessed.

Such had never been his sentiments. When the compromise measures of the last Congress were under consideration, they did not meet his approval. In several instances he thought them liable to objection. One particularly, he thought ought to be excepted, as well on the ground of omission as of enactment. He recognized the rights which the Commissary had to be entitled to the South, and he believed the South to be entitled to the enforcement of those rights. He thought that those laws (the compromise measures), might have been made equally effective as a measure of relief and protection to the South, while they might have been depraved of some features which tend to irritate and excite the North, and at the same time, by possibility, unnecessarily improved so as to afford the country substantial section.

But these measures passed into laws in the spirit of compromise and mutual concession. It was not to be expected that they should embody, exclusively, such enactments as one section would have preferred. They were enacted as he believed, Constitutionally, and in conformity with all the requirements and forms necessary to secure obedience, and to demand submission to their provisions. If, in any respect, either of them is liable to any Constitutional objection, the Constitution itself provided the tribunal which was to decide the question. He believed that they did not, in all respects, meet the views of the President of the United States; but they received his sanction and signature; and, in his opinion, the President could not have done otherwise than give that sanction. As President of the United States his responsibilities were very different from those of a Representative in Congress from the Erie District.

From the moment that the compromise measures became law, he (Gov F.) had unhesitatingly, at all times, and in his acclimation in them. He would not allow his private judgment, as to some of their provisions, to interfere with his duty, either as a citizen or as a magistrate, to uphold the supremacy of the laws, to submit to its provisions, to let it be enforced; and he would add, while he could not sacrifice the right to maintain his own opinions with regard to the impolicy of some of the details of the laws, he would not here, or in any position, or at any time, proceed to those objections for the sake of agitating, or the risk of producing, or reviving sectional controversies or embittered geographical divisions. Believing that the Constitution entitled the South to laws efficient to secure the rights which were guaranteed to it, he could not let him favor upon a proposition for repeal; and while he earnestly hoped for a modification and amendment of some of the provisions of these laws, the time of commitment was not, in his opinion, the time for wise and prudent action. He did not desire, at present, to discuss these questions. He hoped and believed that the time would soon come, when the excitement of the late agitation should be only a matter of history, and should, from its remembrance, serve to draw more closely the bonds which had united, and will unite for long years, units in friendly, harmonious and confiding affection and sympathy and brotherhood, the remotest portions of our common country; and when, he confidently believed, the justice of our brethren in one section of those in another. He earnestly and anxiously hoped for the arrival of that day.

He had been asked here this day, "Do you approve of the compromise measures?" He had given his answer—while he does not approve, he fully and unreservedly acquiesces.

**ANTISLAVERY ASSOCIATION IN IRELAND—ADDRESS TO IRISHMEN.**

OUR Anti-Slavery friends in Dublin, as well as those in England, are arousing themselves to new zeal and effort in behalf of the cause in this country. We learn from an Irish newspaper received by the last steamer that a Committee of gentlemen of Dublin composed of George Addy, Richard Allen, Joseph Allen, Alexander Allen, William Card, William Doyle, John Edmundson, Hewston Edmundson, William Fisher, Joseph B. Fisher, Dr. Harvey, James Haughton, Dr. Mason, Samuel Watson, William Webb, Jr., Richard D. Webb, Joshua White, John Wigham, and Adam Woods, have formed a new Society, and as their first act issued an Address to those about to come to the United States. We copy the sound reasons given for the formation of the Society, and the excellent exhortation addressed by the Committee to their countrymen:

**REASONS FOR THE FORMATION OF THIS SOCIETY.**

1. That the system of chattel Slavery is incompatible with practical Christianity, and with the existence of civil, religious, or intellectual liberty in the countries where it prevails.

2. That notwithstanding upwards of sixty years of Anti-Slavery effort, the Slave Trade is still carried on with undiminished vigor, and in consequence of the presence of an armed force on the coast of Africa, with increased suffering to the victims—that Slavery still exists in a prodigious extent in the United States of America, in Brazil, Cuba, and elsewhere—and that notwithstanding the efforts of Anti-Slavery in our own West Indian colonies a spirit of tyrannical oppression there, which it demands vigilante exertions to controvert.

3. That we are closely connected with the United States of America by similarity of language, social institutions, and commercial interests—and as the intercourse between us is rapidly increasing, it is especially important that correct information respecting the extent, influence, and operation of Slavery in that country should be widely diffused amongst us.

4. That the policy of the Federal Government is so earnestly directed to the maintenance of Slavery, that one of the latest enactments of Congress—the Fugitive Slave Law has constituted the whole territory of the public into one vast human hunting-ground; and that even those who are most sincerely attached to the principles of our country, will not deny the reasonable demands of those in another. He earnestly and anxiously hoped for the arrival of that day.

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## A SENSIBLE PETITION.

Mr. Wm. P. POWELL of this city, who, although of an unconstitutional and sinful color, is well known as a man of cultivated mind and great respectability, is about to leave this country with his family for England. In that kingdom he is sure that his children are not shut out by the laws of the country and the customs of society from such share of knowledge and education as will qualify them for useful employment. The Anti-Slavery effort of the religious bodies is in most cases paralyzed, and public opinion almost universally acquiesces.

## TO THE EDITOR.

COUNTRYMEN AND COUNTRYWOMEN. The members of the Dublin Anti-Slavery Society appeal to you in reference to the infamous system of Slavery which exists in the land you are about to make your future home. America is a fine country, and offers many inducements to the emigrant; but it is cursed with Slavery.

Three millions of our fellow-creatures are held in cruel bondage in the United States of America, and are regarded as mere property—much so as horses, pigs, or cattle. The ancestors of these poor people, for no fault of their own, were carried away by force from Africa, their native country, and sold into Slavery to America, and now their descendants, the descendants posterity are condemned to the same miserable condition. Yet these victims of the cruelty and avarice of the American are equal in God's sight with ourselves.

The American is equal in God's sight with ourselves.

This success has been in spite of the obstacles which every day of his life have been thrown in his way because of his complexion. He does not know that his children may be blessed with equally good luck, or that energy and enterprise should possess an unusual share of these qualities, will, under no circumstances command with them, the success which they have in his own case. Having the means of removing to another country where they will not, because of their color alone, be compelled to fight the battle of life at a disadvantage, which he too well knows how to appreciate, he does not feel that he would be discharging a parental duty by retaining them in a land which though theirs by birth, makes them alien to the protection of its laws and the benefits of its social relations.

Before leaving, however, Mr. Powell chose to present to the Legislature of his native State those claims upon her which from his birth to the present moment have been denied him by society. He asks her aid to assist him in the removal of his family to a new home. The petition, though its very presentation would be a cutting sarcasm, is a very proper one, and would have come with peculiar appropriateness before the assembled wisdom of the State, at a moment when its wise and Christian legislators were discussing the propriety of refusing its aid to a seminary of learning, because that Institution would not refuse to educate youth the advantages which it gives to others. Had Mr. Powell asked permission to sell his children at auction to the highest bidder, or have asked assistance to emigrate to Liberia, we have no doubt he would have gained a hearing, but a petition for aid to remove them where the buying and selling of their brethren would not consign them to contempt and degradation, it was not deemed proper by his representative even to present to the Legislature, and doubtless this gentleman estimated truly the character of the body of which he is a member. They might not, perhaps, hesitate to do an act not too palpably outrageous to degrade a colored man, but it was useless to ask them to aid in bettering the position of a whole family.

Mr. Powell sent his Memorial to the representative of his ward with the following letter:

## TO HON. H. G. ALLEN.

Dear Sir:—Please present this petition and advocate its reception, and oblige your constituent, and twelve years a resident of the 4th Ward.

## WILLIAM P. POWELL.

MEMORIAL.  
To the Honorable the Senate and House of Assembly of the State of New York Convened:  
Your memorialist an inhabitant of the city and county of New York, and citizen of the State aforesaid represents,

That he is the Grandson of ELIZABETH BARJONA, one of the many Heroines who, during the Revolutionary war with Great Britain, rendered aid and comfort to the rebels of the first Continental Congress, that when these patriots were driven from one State to another, and when large rewards were offered for their persons dead or alive, and when it was declared a penal offence, punishable with death, for any person to aid, assist or even to give them a morsel of bread or a drink of water, struggling as they were for national Independence from British rule, your petitioner's Grandmother, the said Elizabeth Barjona did in the capacity of Cook to the said Congress, carefully and regularly supply to the members thereof, every possible luxury which in those days of darkness and despair could be procured; and your memorialist feels therefore that his venerable relative though an humble was an important instrument in the deliberations of that body. It is not for your memorialist to remind your honorable body of how much the mind depends upon the wholesome, vigorous condition of its dwelling-place, not to point out to you the disastrous consequences which might have ensued had not they eaten and drunken and been daily filled with the good things of this life, whereby the strength was given them to conceive, sign and proclaim to the world the great and noble truths of the American Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created free and equal and are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and your petitioner further sheweth that notwithstanding his grandmothers did directly and indirectly contribute all her youthful energies to cement the "Union of the States," yet the "States of the Union" have violated the contract, securing life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to all persons without regard to the color of their skin. And your petitioner further sheweth that his father Edward Powell sent to London Committee, asking them to make provision for a separate meeting on the subject of Slavery, to be held at some

place in the city, and that the colored man, who is claimed as a slave, shall be seized anywhere, and carried back into bondage; and that every other who is compelled to degrade himself by existing in may be compelled to do this abominable treatment. And, carrying into effect this abominable treatment, that man or woman is liable to be called on to join in the capture, to seize the trembling fugitives, and to assist in returning them to their masters, by whom they are often almost stoned alive as a punishment for having attempted their escape.

This iniquity is perpetrated under the sanction of a late law called "The Fugitive Slave Bill," which was passed by the United States Congress or parliament, and which provides that no spot of their territory shall be sacred to freedom, but that the colored man who is claimed as a slave, shall be seized anywhere, and carried back into bondage; and that every other who is compelled to degrade himself by existing in may be compelled to do this abominable treatment. And, carrying into effect this abominable treatment, that man or woman is liable to be called on to join in the capture, to seize the trembling fugitives, and to assist in returning them to their masters, by whom they are often almost stoned alive as a punishment for having attempted their escape.

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## Poetry.

## WORK AWAY!

Work away!

For the Master's eye is on us,  
Never off us, still upon us,  
Night and day!

Work away!

Keep the busy fingers plying,  
Keep the ceaseless shuttles flying;  
See that never thread lie wrong;  
Let not clash or clatter round us,  
Sound of whirling wheels, confound us;  
Steady hand! let woe be strong  
And firm, that has to last so long!  
Work away!

Keep upon the earl ringing  
Stroke of hammer: on the gloom  
Set 'twixt cradle and 'twixt tomb  
Shower of fiery sparkles flinging;  
Keep the mighty furnace glowing;  
Keep the red ore hissing, flowing  
Swift within the ready mould;  
See that each one that the old  
Still be stiffer, still be fairer  
For the servant's use, and rarer  
For the master to behold:

Work away!

Work away!  
For the Leader's eye is on us,  
Never off us, still upon us,  
Night and day!

Work away!

Wide the trackless prairies round us,  
Dark and unsunned woods surround us,  
Steep and savage mountain bound us;

Work away!

Smile the soft savannahs green,  
Rivers sweep and roll between:  
Work away!

Bring your axes, woodmen true;  
Smite the forest till the blue  
Of Heaven's sunny eye looks through  
Every wild and tangled glade;

Give to day!

O'er the torrents sing your bridges,  
Pioneers! Upon the ridges  
Widen, smooth the rocky stair—  
They that follow, far behind

Coming after us, will find

Surer, easier footing there;  
Heart to heart, and hand with hand,  
From the daws to dusk of day.

Work away!

Scouts upon the mountain's peak—  
That see the Promised Land,  
Hearten us! for ye can speak  
Of the country ye have scanned,

Far away!

Work away!  
For the Father's eye is on us!  
Never off us, still upon us,  
Night and Day!

Work AND PRAY!

Pray! and Work will be completer;  
Work! and Prayer will be the sweeter;  
Love! and Prayer and Work the fester

Will ascend upon their way!

Fear not lest the busy finger  
Weave a net the soul to stay:  
Give her wings—she will not linger;  
Soaring to the source of day;

Cleaving clouds that still divide us  
From the azure depths of rest,  
She will come again! beside us,  
With the sunshine on her breast,
Sit, and sing to us, while quickest  
On their task the fingers move,  
While the outward din wars thickest,

Song that she hath learned above.

Live in Future as in Present;

Work for both yet while the day  
Is our own! for Lord and Peasant,  
Long and bright as summer's day,  
Cometh, yet more sure, more pleasant,

Comes soon our Holiday:

Work away!

*Dickens' Household Words.*

## Miscellany.

## A MORNING WITH MADAME PFEIFFER.

Our readers may perhaps recollect a short paper inserted a few months ago and entitled, "A Lady that has seen the World." It recorded my meeting with a female pilgrim to Jerusalem, who subsequently went round the earth entirely by herself; and who, when the paper was written, was on her way home to her native city, Vienna. I had often anxiously desired to meet again so remarkable a fellow-traveller, and, by the merest hazard in the world, I chanced through a newspaper paragraph to hear that she was in London, and immediately obtained her address. As she was at that time lodgings at a friend's house some distance from town, a meeting was appointed at her counting-house in the city. From Jerusalem to Crutched Friars was certainly a rather abrupt transition, and as I pushed my way through the multifarious obstructions of our crowded streets to the place of rendezvous, I could not help speculating as to what changes had been wrought by the interval of time and travel that had elapsed since our previous meeting.

I reached the house, hurried up two flights of dirty stairs, tapped at the door of an office differing in no respect from the thousand dark and dingy ones in the city. "Come in," was the response; and, on entering, in the shadow of the room and looking strangely out of place in the midst of a heap of ledgers and day-books, was, sure enough, the well-remembered face of my old fellow-traveller, who rose and received me with the most lively satisfaction. I, too, was rejoiced to find no change for the worse in the appearance of my friend after so severe an ordeal as a journey round the world.

I remarked in my previous paper that there was little in the person or bearing of Madame Pfeiffer (such is the name of our adventurer) to mark her out as the heroine of such a remarkable exploit. Her age may be (for in such cases we may only presume to guess) verging, perhaps, upon fifty; her stature is small; her figure slight; her features plain, her dress homely, and her whole appearance the very reverse of commanding. Her manner is remarkably quiet, not to say even humble; and it is only in conversation with her, when her dark eye kindles into animation over the recital of some passage in her travels, that one perceives any outward manifestation of the courage and enthusiasm that so remarkably distinguish her.

After exchanging our mutual congratulations, the conversation (which was carried on in French, Madame speaking English but imperfectly) naturally turned upon the subject of her recent journey. Reminding her of our original meeting on the shores of Palestine, and of the indifference with which she endured fatigue and hardship on that occasion, I playfully observed "that I considered she had served her apprenticeship to myself, and that I had always boasted of a pupil who had left her tutor so infinitely behind." She admitted that it was even so, and that her power of bearing privation, tested in that journey, together with the taste for travelling which then acquired, had led her to meditate still more extensive wanderings.

"It was after my journey into Iceland, which followed that into Palestine."

"Iceland! my dear madame!" I exclaimed with a sudden start. "Why, I had not the slightest notion you had ever visited that country."

"Oh, yes, and published a book about it," was her quiet reply; and she immediately resumed, "after this lonely journey, then I left Vienna and embarked at Hamburg for Rio Janeiro, and, after remaining some time on the coasts of Brazil, penetrated into the interior, visited the savage tribes, and crossing the continent of South America, reached Valparaiso, which, as you know, is on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. There, during my stay, I was upon the most intimate terms with Queen Pomare. Leaving that beautiful spot, I crossed the wide Pacific Ocean to Canton, with which city I was much delighted."

"Of course," I remarked; "you do not mean the interior of the Chinese quarters, into which 'Europeans are not allowed to penetrate?'

"Indeed I do," was her reply. "I am, perhaps, the only person that has ever gone through it. I must admit that the attempt was rash, but I could not overcome my curiosity. Madame Guttaff, the Missionary's wife, assured me she had never ventured to think of such a thing."

"But how did you contrive to accomplish it?" I inquired.

"I hired two native Chinese to show me about," was her reply. "On reaching the prohibited entrance of the city it occurred to me if I paid them there they might perhaps go off and leave me. I was obliged therefore to resort to a little stratagem. Making signs that I had no money, but showing an order upon one of the English houses of business, I pointed to the city, and expressing in the same way my desire to go through it to the English quarter, they consented to accompany me through the streets. In I ventured. Such a sight had never been seen in Canton before. The people gathered in crowds, the women held up their children as I passed along, the curiosity and amusement of the people were prodigious, and your gracious Queen, on the opening of the Exhibition could hardly be more run after than was my poor insignificant self."

"And were you not horribly afraid?" I inquired.

"Not in the least," was her reply.

"And did you meet with no insult?"

"Not the slightest. Nothing could exceed the civility of the people. After traversing the city my Chinese guides brought me to the house of the English merchant, who could scarcely believe that I had come off scot-free from so unprecedented an enterprise."

Well, front Canton I visited several of the principal ports of China, and thence, touching at Singapore, made my way to Ceylon, where not satisfied with remaining at Pointe de Galle, I visited the capital, Kandy. Calcutta was the next point of my journey. I ascended the Ganges on the deck of a bungalow, and far into the interior examined the antiquities, visited the courts of some of the native princes, by whom I was kindly received, and satisfied with my survey of India, returned to the coast, embarked for the Persian Gulf, and then ascending the Tigris, looked in upon Dr. Layard in the midst of his excavations at Nineveh."

Such a narrative of adventure, and from the mouth of a female, might well take away one's breath. I really seemed to be dreaming as I looked upon the frail little body before me, and heard her describe a dexterous career like this with far less excitement of manner than the mistress of a cockney boarding-school would throw into her account of the perils of a journey to Boulogne. "What next?" I inwardly exclaimed, as Madame, renewing her narrative, quietly went on.

"I entered next upon a rather dangerous journey among the countries occupied by the wandering tribes of Kurdistan. Here I more than once fell into the hands of robbers."

"You surely were not alone on this occasion?" I exclaimed.

"Entirely so," she replied, "and to that cause I probably owed my complete immunity from outrage. What could they do? They saw before them a poor unprotected woman, advanced in years and with all she possessed in the world done up in a small bundle. They would stop my horse, gaze upon me in astonishment, ask a few questions, and then suffer me to pass un molested. On one occasion, being exhausted with thirst, I begged for water from the leathers bottles they carry it about in, and they gave it me immediately."

"Then there are many more Robin Hoods than have ever been commemorated in song; there is no rich man among thieves. Human nature is the same in the forest of Sherwood and the wilds of Kurdistan!"

"Well," she resumed; "after I had done with the Kurds, I made my way through Persia and Cæsaria to the shores of the Black Sea, along which sailed to Constantinople; thence to Greece, Sicily, and Italy, and so back to my own door at Vienna, after an absence of three years. And now guess what do you think this journey cost me?"

Having already observed the simple and self-denying habits of my old companion, I was prepared for a rather low estimate, but when I considered the mere distance she had gone over, without allowing her anything to eat, I mentally named a figure, (a sum of several hundreds,) which some experience in travel led me to fix upon as the very minimum of her expense. What was my surprise, then, when she declared that she had performed this extensive series of wanderings into the interior of so many countries, where the means of conveyance are almost wanting, for the insignificant sum of a hundred and fifty pounds!

The next time I met Madame was at the hospital of a friend. She had been making the most of her short stay in London, had visited the principal objects of interest, and had been present at the inauguration of the Glass palace by her Majesty. She confessed that the vastness of London oppressed her, and it was not one of the slightest instances of her courage and self-reliance, that she boldly salled forth one morning to make her way on foot from Hackney to Piccadilly, with nothing but an address card, and the merest smattering of English to guide her in her devious course.

The conversation turned upon her present plans.—Far from her taste for travel having been satisfied, it seemed only "to have grown by what it fed on," and she was already preparing for a second voyage about the world.

Although scientific research was not to be expected from a solitary woman, yet her travels had not been without fruit, since she had made collections in botany and entomology which formed a valuable addition to the museum of Vienna. The Austrian Government had not merely paid her for these, but had made her a present of a hundred pounds toward the prosecution of her further adventures, while the professors had given her instructions in the best mode of preserving specimens, and collecting objects of value to science.

Her present views were to go by the Cape to Australia and New Zealand, and thence to Borneo and the islands of the Indian Archipelago. She had already taken her passage, and was to sail during the following week.

Reverting to the manner in which I had rediscov-ered her, I observed, that it was through a New York newspaper, under the head of "What is talked about," stating that she was in that city, after performing her voyage round the world. "What was my surprise to learn then, that she was never there in all her life," and that the statement was a pure misnomer, like so many others in which our transatlantic brethren seem to delight. "It was this account," I remarked, "that contained your adventure with a robber, stating moreover that you had valiantly defended yourself, and cut off one or two of your adversary's fingers with a knife, and that they would receive some seventy-five thousand dollars."

"On the contrary," she replied, "it is strictly true. I was travelling though the wild interior of Brazil in company with Count \_\_\_\_\_, whom you remember made one of our party to Mar Saba and the Dead Sea. We were attended by a single servant, and having understood that the road was safe, had neglected to provide ourselves with defensive weapons. On passing through a secluded spot, we were attacked by a powerful Negro armed with a sword. He rushed upon the Count, who being unable to parry the blow, received a severe wound, when I drew forth a clasp knife which I carried about my person, and in the excitement of the moment rushed upon the robber, and cut him desperately in his hands. The servant flew on the robber, the robber attacked the Count, whom I in my turn sought to defend, though drawing down vengeance on myself, but as our adversary was powerful and well armed, the issue would have been fatal to us all had not some travellers attracted by our cries, hurried up to the spot, whereupon the Negro took flight."

We are not, as our readers know, much averse to change, we have none of that idle and absurd conservatism which clings to things as they are, because they are, but we confess that we like to see some great general principle at the bottom of all reforms. We do not care to have our language altered at the lawless suggestion of a single man. But if it is to be changed, not by the gradual evolution and developments which all speech necessarily undergoes in the varying conditions of society, but by arbitrary fiat and malice aforethought, then let it be changed with some regard to law and science.

"Did you receive any injury in the conflict?" I inquired.

"Far from it, I bore away with me a lasting memento," was her reply, as she then extended her arm, enveloped in a muslin sleeve, and invited me to make an examination of it. As I did so, my hand sunk with a sickening sensation, into a hollow, midway between the elbow and the shoulder, the hollow of a deep and ghastly wound, which she will carry with her to the grave.

Reminiscences such as these filled up the remainder of our interview. I was disappointed in my hope of seeing this extraordinary woman again. She has set sail upon her long and perilous enterprise, a time of life when most persons are only anxious to repose safely by the fireside for the remainder of their days. Notwithstanding the old proverb about the pitcher and the well, let us earnestly hope that she may return safe and sound to her own home, and add another chapter to the record of her most marvellous experiences.

**SIR MATHEW HALE AND BUNYAN.**

Her demeanor in the case of John Bunyan, the author of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' shows him pay-

ing respect both to the rules of law and to the dictates of humanity. This wonderful man—who though bred a tinker, showed a genius little inferior to that of Dante—having been illegally convicted by the court of quarter sessions, was lying in prison under his sentence, in the gaol of Bedford. Soon after the restoration of Charles II., the young enthusiast had been arrested while he was preaching at a meeting in a private house, and refusing to enter into an engagement that he would preach no more, had been indicted as a person who devilishly and perniciously abstained from coming to church to hear divine service, and a common upholder of unlawful meetings and conventicles to the great disturbance and distraction of the good subjects of this realm." At his arraignment, he said, "Show me the place in the Epistles where the Common Prayer-Book is written. Making signs that I had no money, but showing an order upon one of the English houses of business, I pointed to the city, and expressing in the same way my desire to go through it to the English quarter, they consented to accompany me through the streets. In I ventured. Such a sight had never been seen in Canton before. The people gathered in crowds, the women held up their children as I passed along, the curiosity and amusement of the people were prodigious, and your gracious Queen, on the opening of the Exhibition could hardly be more run after than was my poor insignificant self."

"But how did you contrive to accomplish it?" I inquired.

"I hired two native Chinese to show me about," was her reply. "On reaching the prohibited entrance of the city it occurred to me if I paid them there they might perhaps go off and leave me. I was obliged therefore to resort to a little stratagem. Making signs that I had no money, but showing an order upon one of the English houses of business, I pointed to the city, and expressing in the same way my desire to go through it to the English quarter, they consented to accompany me through the streets. In I ventured. Such a sight had never been seen in Canton before. The people gathered in crowds, the women held up their children as I passed along, the curiosity and amusement of the people were prodigious, and your gracious Queen, on the opening of the Exhibition could hardly be more run after than was my poor insignificant self."

"And were you not horribly afraid?" I inquired.

"Not in the least," was her reply.

"And did you meet with no insult?"

"Not the slightest. Nothing could exceed the civility of the people. After traversing the city my Chinese guides brought me to the house of the English merchant, who could scarcely believe that I had come off scot-free from so unprecedented an enterprise."

"Indeed I do," was her reply. "I am, perhaps, the only person that has ever gone through it. I must admit that the attempt was rash, but I could not overcome my curiosity. Madame Guttaff, the Missionary's wife, assured me she had never ventured to think of such a thing."

"But how did you contrive to accomplish it?" I inquired.

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